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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 10 NORTH STREET,
CROWLAND
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CNS05)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



acknowledgment mit 15/9/06
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PRN 20268 (r, s, t)

Quality Control
10 North Street
Crowland
Lincolnshire
CNS05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
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LINCOLNSHIRE
(CNS05)**

Project Co-ordinator	Jay Taylor
Supervisors	Aaron Clements, Rachael Hill, Vicky Wells, Steve Williams
Finds Processing	Tracey Dackley
Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	See above
Post-excavation Analysis	Mark Peachey

**Work Undertaken For
Broadgate Homes Ltd**

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Project Architect
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Date: 7 March 2006	Date: 7 March 2006

March 2006

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA

National Grid Reference: TF 2386 1029
Planning Reference: H02/1363/00
Museum Accession No: 2005.167

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No.37/06

Conservation
Services
15 MAR 2006
Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control

10 North Street,

Crowland

Lincolnshire

CNS 05

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
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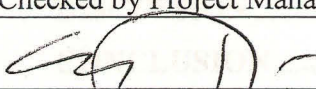
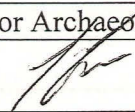
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 7 March 2006	Date: 7 March 2006

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as a series of operations of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out by an archaeological contractor (BAO 1998) which is likely to disturb or affect any archaeological remains which were first identified and subsequently recorded by a previous excavation.

1.2 Planning background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Housing Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the extension of housing units 101-102 at 14, North Street, Crowland. The excavations were undertaken to support residential development works for the development was staged through the submission of planning application H02/136150. The watching brief was

carried out intermittently between 15th August and 1st September 2005, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the local Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding and just west of the River Welland, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the historic village of Crowland, about 20m northwest of a stone bridge on the west side of North Street. National Grid Reference TF 2184 7000 (Fig. 2). A stone culvert runs under the street here at approximately 4m OD.

Local soils comprise brown floodplain, heavy clay, sandy soils, formed in glaciofluvial deposits (range 1 to 103) (29).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest evidence for occupation of during the Mesolithic period represented by a stone tool, located about 100m to the south-west of the site, dated to c. 7000 BC.

Excavations at the site of the stone bridge revealed a complex of earth and stone structures, including a wall and part of a building. These remains extending from the bridge to the north to Crowland. The remains were of late medieval and date to the north of the 16th or 17th at the earliest. The site shows some clear distinction in the late medieval and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hopes and Lane 1962, 1971). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development at 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire because the site lay within the medieval core of the village and near to prehistoric remains. The watching brief monitored general ground reduction for decontamination and the excavation of foundation trenches.

The earliest features were an undated possible palaeochannel and pond cutting the natural glaciofluvial deposits. A garden soil dated to the 17th century was revealed along with later brick wall foundations and stone-capped culverts.

Artefacts recovered included 17th to 20th century pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Broadgate Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches on land at 10, North Street, Crowland. The excavations were undertaken in advance of residential development. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/1363/00. The watching brief was

carried out intermittently between 15th August and 1st September 2005, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding and just west of the River Welland, in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the historic core of Crowland, about 50m northwest of Trinity Bridge on the west side of North Street, at National Grid Reference TF 2386 1029 (Fig. 2). The site and surrounding area is flat and lies at approximately 4m OD.

Local soils comprise Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 229).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

The earliest evidence for occupation is during the Neolithic period represented by a stone axe found a short distance to the southeast of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992).

Crowland lies on a gravel ridge which was the focus for a sizeable Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 300m to the south (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery

sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the abbey. Roman pottery has also been found in the area, although there is no clear evidence for a Romano-British period settlement.

Crowland is first mentioned in the mid 8th century by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. Referred to as *Crugland*, *Cruuulond* and *Cruwland*, the name is derived from the Old English *crūw* or *crūg* meaning bend and referring to a curve in the River Welland (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here in c.700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. Medieval remains are clustered just to the southeast, around the 14th century Trinity Bridge, which replaced a wooden version first recorded in AD 943, and Crowland Abbey which was founded by the late 10th century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement (Cope-Faulkner 1998).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence at Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10th century, as an early documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, although details of the Abbey's holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk, Burtoft and Bucknall are listed (Foster and Longley 1976).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features, if present, and to determine their form, date, nature and function.

4. METHODS

The site was first reduced by machine for decontamination purposes. There was a general reduction of 0.3m (Trench 1) with two deeper test trenches labelled Trenches 2 and 3 (Fig 3). The foundation trenches were then excavated (Fig 4). The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, the records of the deposits and features were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4, 5)

5.1 Natural Deposits

The natural deposits on the site were mid to light yellowish brown silt, sand and clay (009) (Fig 5, Sections 5, 6) and mottled yellowish grey silt, sand and clay (021) (Fig 5, Section 7).

5.2 Undated Deposits

Cutting the natural in Plots 3 and 4 was a feature of indeterminate shape and extent [010] at least 0.5m deep and filled with dark brown silt (008) (Fig 5, Sections 5, 6). This was a possible palaeochannel. Another feature, a possible pond [022] (Fig 5, Section 7), of indeterminate shape and 0.8m deep was observed in Plot 2 filled with dark grey silt (020).

5.3 Post-medieval Deposits

The earliest dated deposit found on the site was a layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt loam (005) seen in Trench 3 (Fig 5, Section 4). This contained 17th century pottery. This was a similar layer to (004) in Trench 2 (Fig 5, Section 3), (007) in Plot 4 (Fig 5, Section 5) and (019) in Plot 2 (Fig 5, Section 7). This soil was up to 1m thick.

A number of wall foundations were identified. Recorded in Plot 3 wall [013] (Fig 5, Section 6) was aligned east to west, measured 0.22m wide and 0.5m thick and was formed of late 18th/early 19th century bricks. A fragment of brick and stone masonry [014] measuring 1.6m long by 0.4m wide was recorded just south of Plots 1 and 2 (Plate 3). This was aligned ENE-WSW, parallel to the property boundary.

Two York stone capped but otherwise brick built culverts were observed in Plot 1. Culvert [015] (Plate 4) measured 1.2m+ long by 0.5m wide. Culvert [016] measured 3.8m+ long by 0.4m wide. A brick wall footing [017] measuring 10.5m+ long by 0.5m wide was observed at a slightly different angle to the modern garage on the southern boundary of the site immediately south of Plot 2.

These features were overlaid by topsoil numbered variously (001) (Fig 5, Sections 1, 2), (003) (Fig 5, Section 3), (006) (Fig 5, Section 5) and (018) (Fig 5, Section 7) and measuring up to 0.5m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were a mixture of silt, sand and clay of glaciofluvial origin.

Two large features of indeterminate overall size and shape, possibly a palaeochannel and a pond, cut the natural.

A post-medieval soil dated to the 17th century was encountered across the site indicating probable use as a garden at that time. The thickness of this deposit, up to 1m, suggests that it developed over an extended period of time, or that it was built up by dumping, perhaps for use as a garden or allotment soil.

Brick wall foundations representing property boundaries of late 18th/early 19th century and late 19th/early 20th century date were recorded along with two stone capped brick drainage culverts. Varying orientations observed in the wall foundations may indicate some alteration of boundary alignments over time.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 10, North Street, Crowland because the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area at the heart of the medieval settlement and near to previous discoveries of prehistoric remains. However, no prehistoric or medieval remains were revealed.

An undated possible palaeochannel and pond were identified cutting the natural.

A garden soil dated to the 17th century was revealed along with later brick wall foundations and stone capped culverts.

Artefacts recovered included 17th to 20th century pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Broadgate Homes Ltd. who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Gary Taylor coordinated the work and along with Tom Lane edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Rachael Hall, Vicky Mellor, Steve Williams
 Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 SMR Sites and Monuments Record

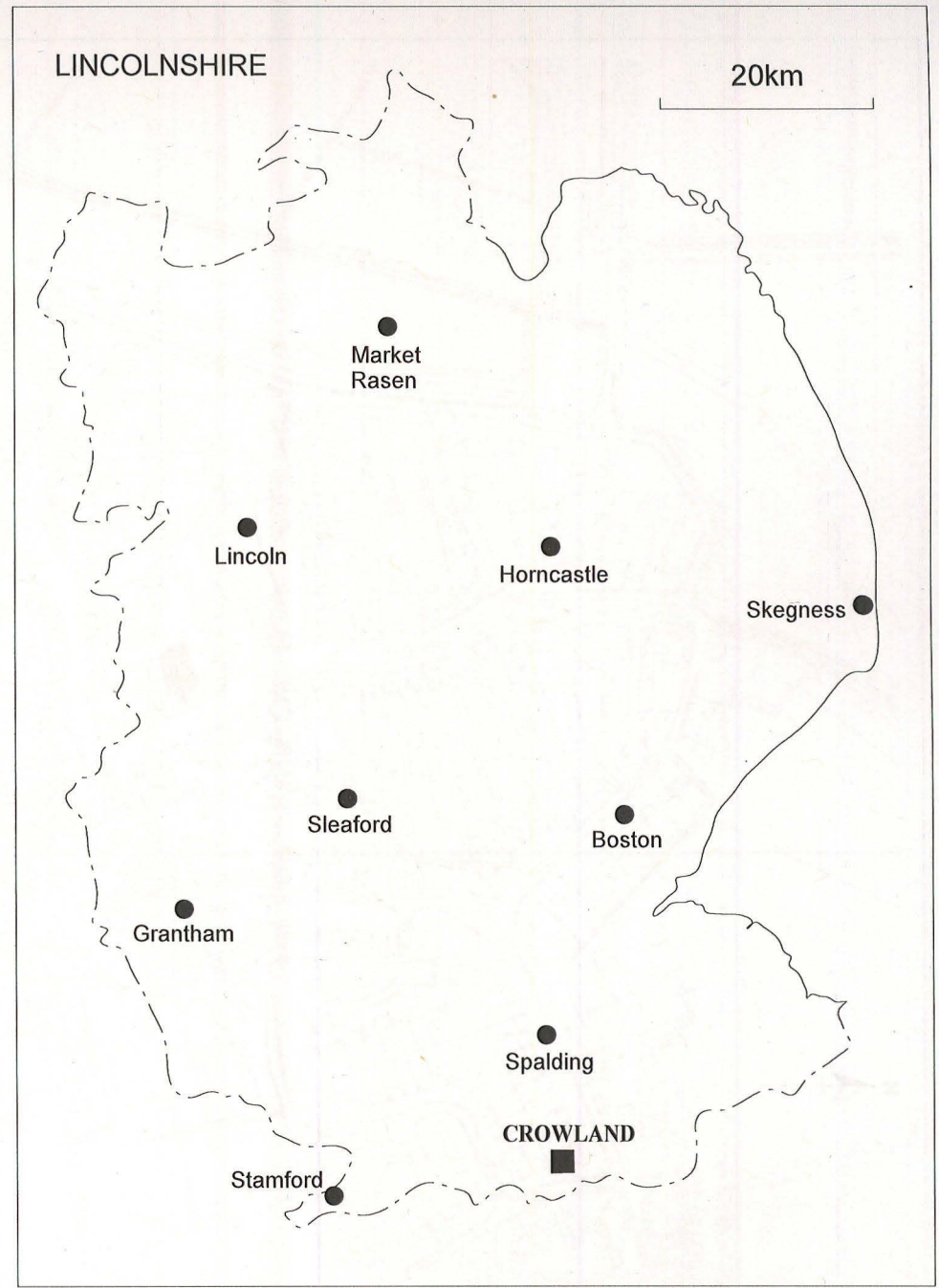
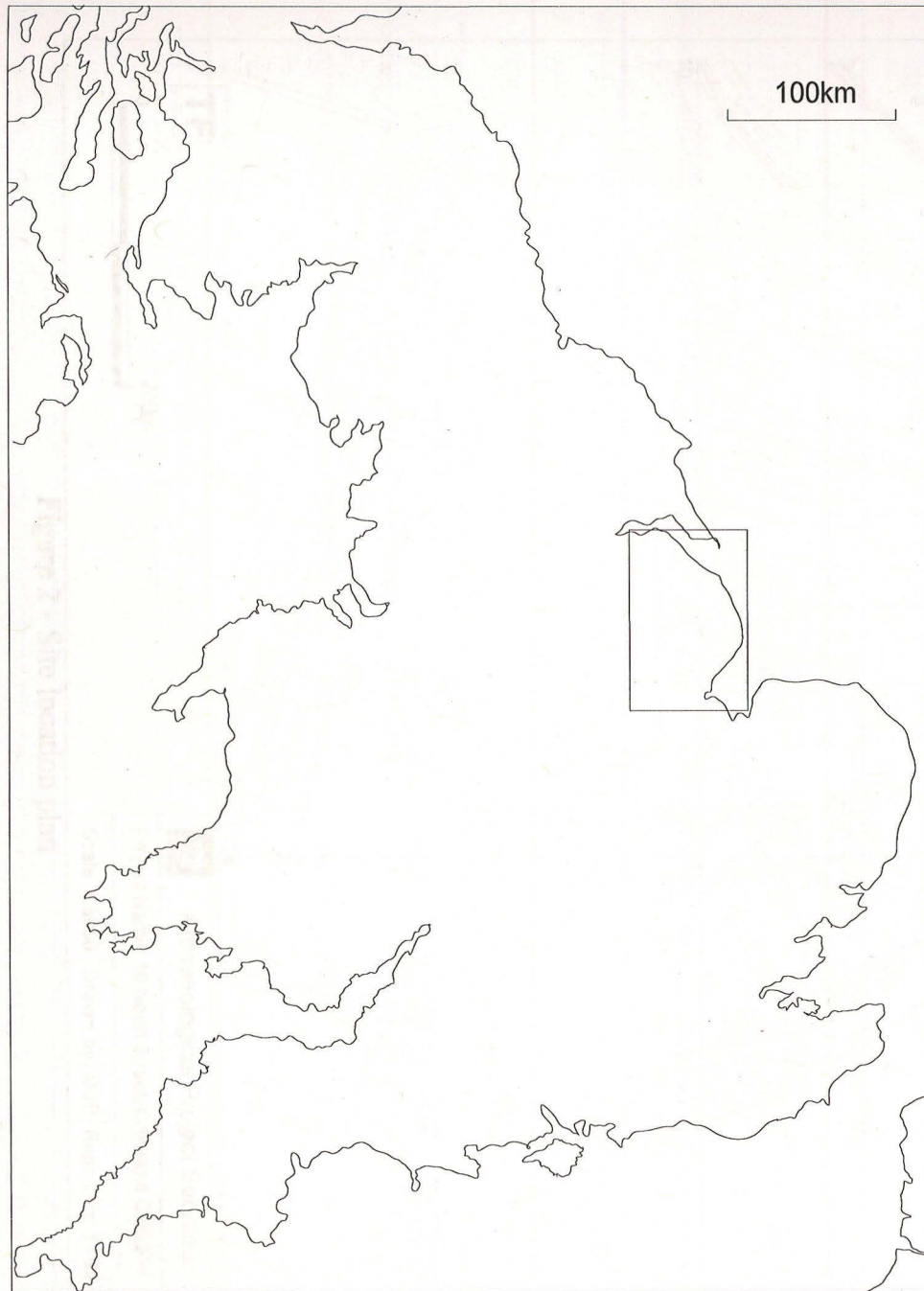


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

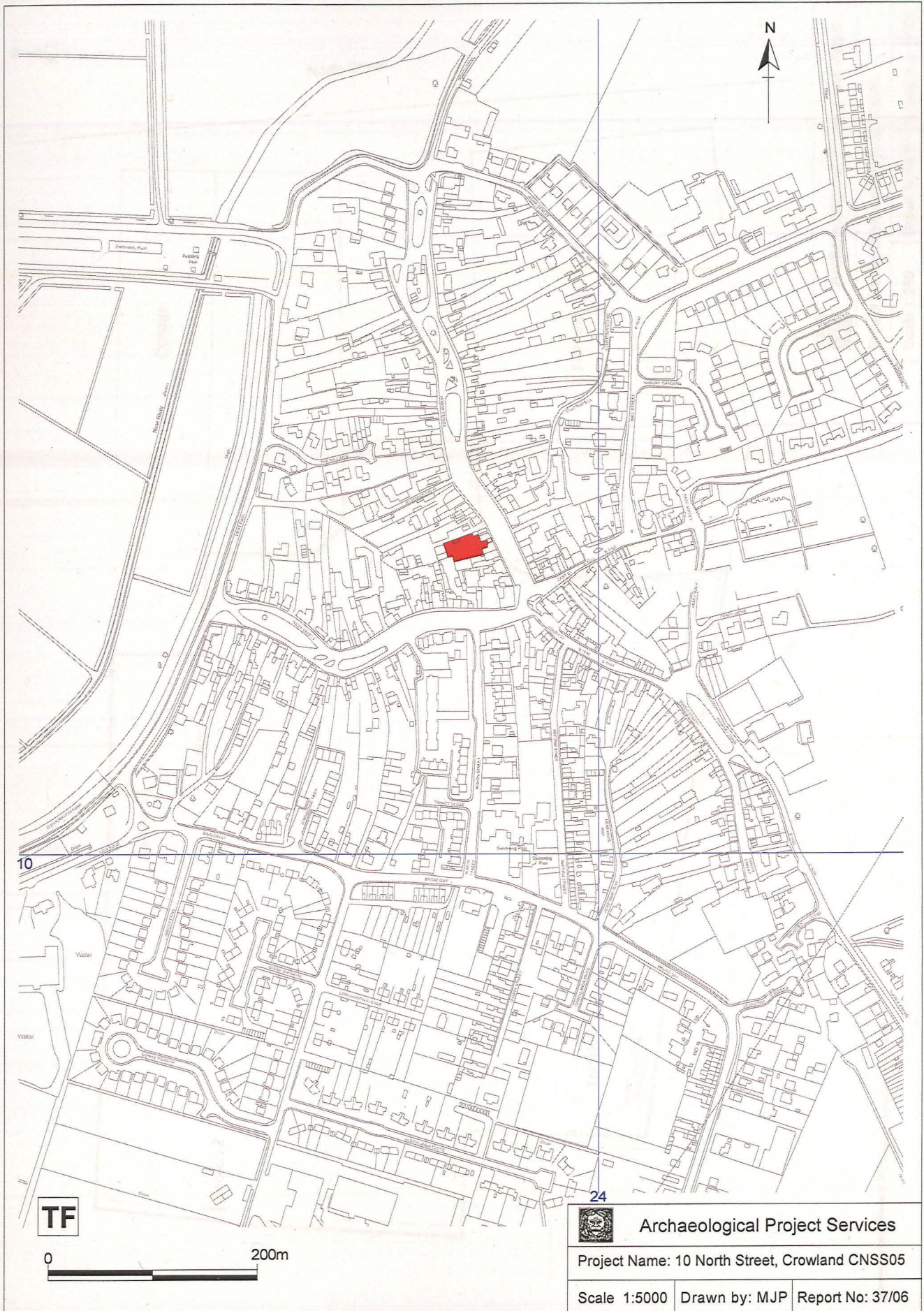


Figure 2 - Site location plan

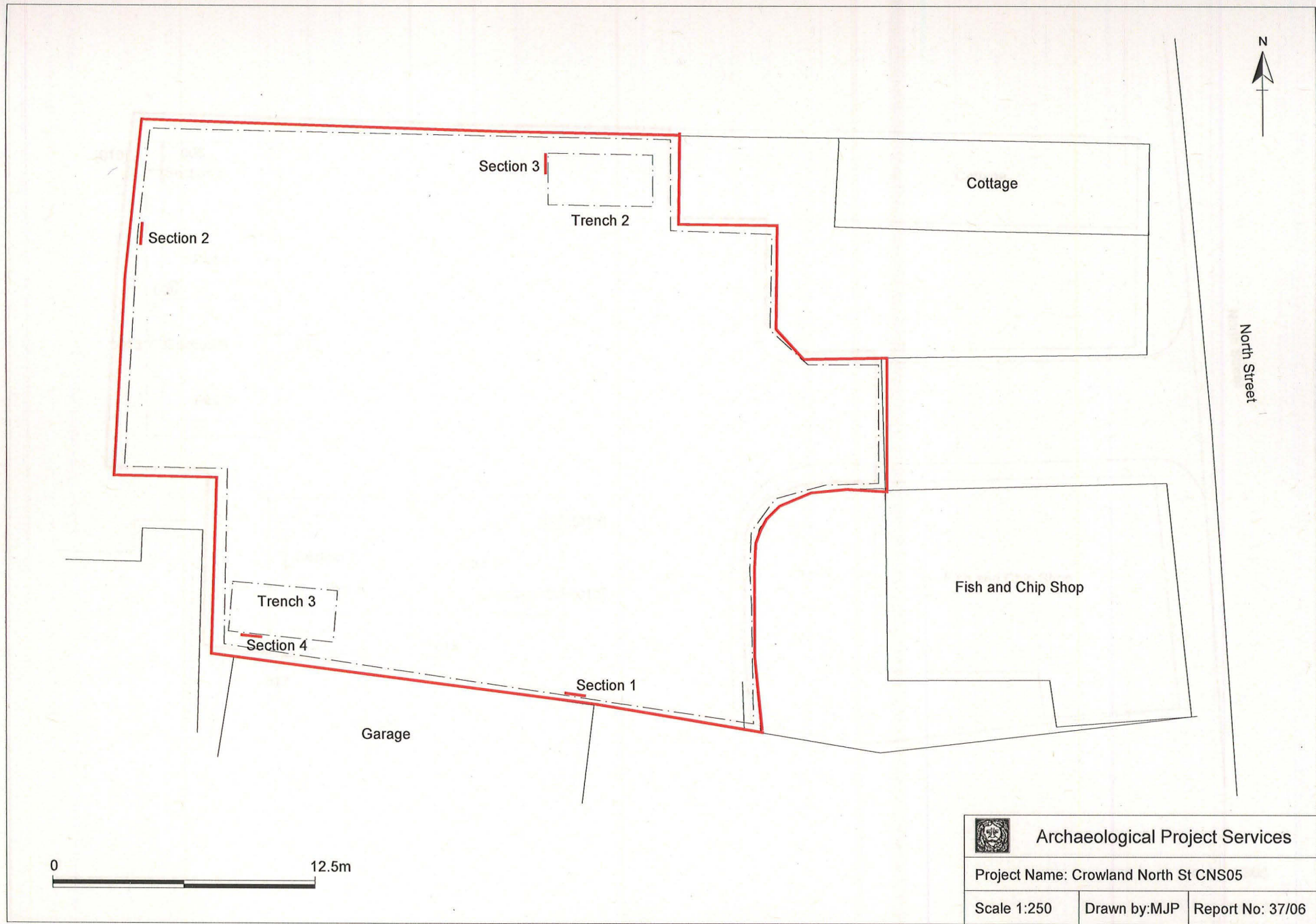



Figure 3. Site Reduction Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowland North St CNS05		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 37/06

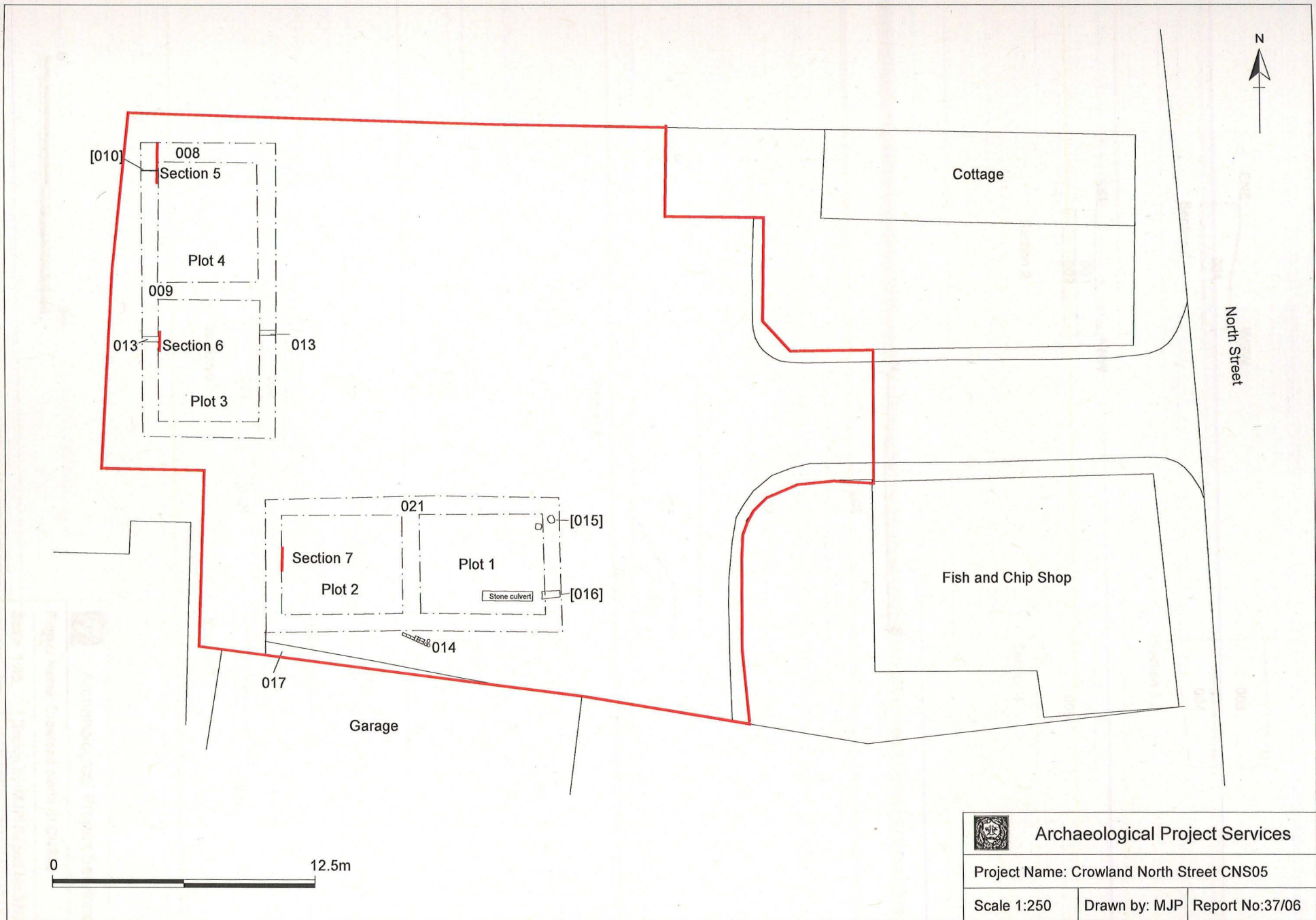

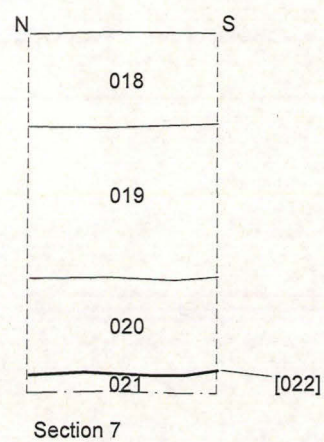
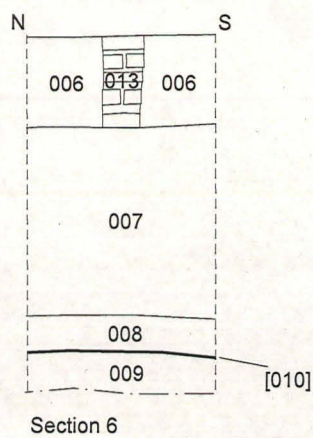
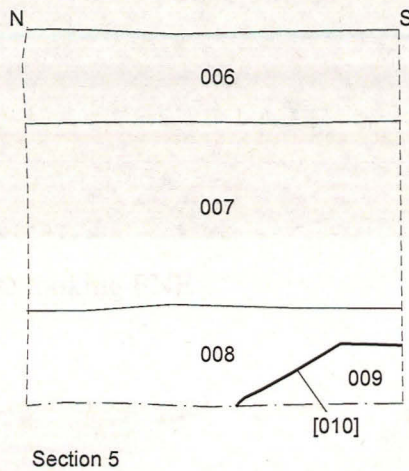
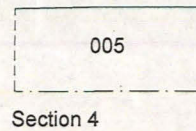
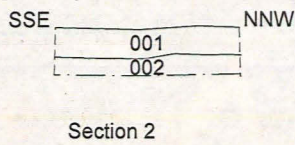
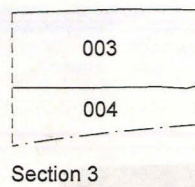
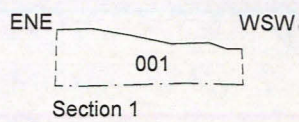


Figure 4. Foundation Trench Location Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Crowland North Street CNS05		
Scale 1:250	Drawn by: MJP	Report No:37/06



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Crowland North St CNS05

Scale 1:40

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 37/06

Figure 5. Sections



Plate 1. General shot of site looking ENE



Plate 2. Section 6. Wall [013] west facing



Plate 3. Masonry 014 looking west



Plate 4. Stone capped culvert 015 looking east

Appendix 1

LAND TO THE
REAR OF 10 NORTH STREET,
CROWLAND,
LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
BROADGATE BUILDERS LTD

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21

MAY 2005

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land to the rear of 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The development area is archaeologically sensitive. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval artefacts and remains have been identified close by. A prehistoric stone axe was found just to the southeast and medieval Trinity Bridge is located just to the south.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundwork associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during development to the rear of 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is in the historic core of Crowland, about 50m northwest of Trinity Bridge on the west side of North Street, at national grid reference TF 2386 1029.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/1363/00) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of four dwellings to the rear of 10 North Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. An archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching was carried out. Subsequent to this, permission for the development has been granted subject to an archaeological watching brief being undertaken during groundwork the proposed development, specifically, the excavation of foundation and service trenches.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated just west of the Rover Welland in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is flat and lies at approximately 4m OD. Soils at the site are Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 229).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge and several prehistoric burial mounds have been identified on this ridge in the vicinity of the village. A neolithic stone axe was found a short distance to the southeast of the site. Roman pottery has also been found in the area, although there is no clear evidence for a Roman period settlement.
- 6.2 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. Medieval remains are clustered just to the southeast, around Trinity Bridge and Crowland Abbey which was founded by the late 10th century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during groundwork associated with the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the test pits.

8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client and the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
-------------	--

Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 **INSURANCES**

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 2, 18-05-05

Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Area	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Trench 1	Dark grey sandy clayey silt 0.3m thick	Topsoil/rubble	Modern
002	Trench 1	Mid brownish yellow silty sand and rubble	Made ground	Modern
003	Trench 2	Mid brown silty clayey loam 0.4m thick	Topsoil	
004	Trench 2	Mid greyish brown clayey silty loam 0.3m+ thick	Garden soil	
005	Trench 3	Mid greyish brown clayey silty loam 0.4m + thick	Garden soil	17 th century
006	Plot 4	Dark greyish brown silt and fine sand 0.5m thick	Topsoil	
007	Plot 4	Dark brown silt and sand 0.1m thick	Buried topsoil	
008	Plot 4	Dark brown silt 0.5m + thick	Fill of [010]	
009	Plot 4	Mid to light yellowish brown silt/sand/clay 0.5m +	Natural	
010	Plot 4	Cut of unknown shape 2m+ N-S, 0.5m+ deep	Palaeochannel?	
011		Machining unstratified finds		
012		General unstratified finds		
013	Plot 3	Brickwork 0.71m long, 0.22m wide, 0.5m deep	Wall footing	Late 18 th /early 19th
014	Plots 1, 2	Brickwork 1.6m+ long, 0.3-0.4m wide	Wall footing	Late 19 th /early 20th
015	Plots 1, 2	Stone slabs 1.2m long x 0.5m wide	Culvert capping	
016	Plots 1, 2	Brickwork 3.8m+ long by 0.4m wide	Wall footing	
017	Plots 1, 2	Brickwork 10.5m+ long by 0.5m wide	Wall footing	
018	Plot 2	Dark greyish brown silt and fine sand 0.5m thick	Topsoil	
019	Plot 2	Dark brown silt and sand 0.8m thick	Buried topsoil	
020	Plot 2	Dark grey silt 0.8m thick	Fill of [022]	
021	Plot 2	Mottled yellowish grey silt/sand/clay 0.1m+ thick	Natural	
022	Plot 2	Cut feature of unknown size and shape, 0.8m deep	Pond?	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 13 fragments of pottery weighing 369g was recovered from 3 separate contexts. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, glass, brick and clay pipe, comprising 4 items weighing a total of 6194g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 16 unstratified fragments bone weighing 474g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from garden soil (005), unstratified finds (011) and (012), and wall foundations (013) and (014).

Most of the pottery was made in Staffordshire, though the earliest pieces were probably manufactured in moderate proximity to Crowland, at Bourne 28km to the north, and perhaps elsewhere in south Lincolnshire or north Cambridgeshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
005	GRE	Glazed red earthenware, 17 th century	1	45	17 th century
	BOU	Bourne D ware, 16 th -17 th century	1	11	
011	PEARL	Pearlware, transfer printed, 19 th century	1	5	19 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 th century	1	72	
012	PEARL	Pearlware, cup, early 19 th century	1	14	19 th -early 20 th century
	BL	Red painted black glazed earthenware, pancheon, 18 th century	1	95	
	CREAM	Creamware, saucer and bowl, 19 th century	2	19	
	TPW	Blue and white transfer printed plate, 19 th century	1	56	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	30	
	LPM	Mocha ware, 19 th century	1	9	
	LPM	Blue bodied tableware, saucer, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	1	
WS	White salt glazed stoneware, cup/tankard, 18 th century	1	12		

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
012	Glass	Pale green Codd bottle, embossed trademark, 19 th -early 20 th century	1	638	19 th -early 20 th century
	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64", 17 th century	1	8	
013	CBM	Handmade brick, 230 x 105mm x 65mm, longitudinal stacking mark, mortar adhering	1	2625	Post-medieval, late 18 th -early 19 th century
014	CBM	Handmade brick, 227mm x 111mm x 69mm, mortar adhering	1	2923	Late 19 th -early 20 th century

A near-complete bottle was recovered from (012). A Codd bottle, the top of the neck is broken, something that often occurred to release the glass stopper for use as a 'marble'. This bottle is embossed with the trademark:

H. W. BEX & C^o
PETERBORO

One of the recovered bricks has stacking marks, sometimes known as skintlings. Research on dated brick buildings in nearby King's Lynn, 40km to the east of Crowland, has suggested that diagonal stacking marks occur on bricks in buildings dating prior to about 1780 and longitudinal marks appear from about 1770 (James and Rose nd). Although this pattern is not necessarily followed elsewhere across England, the proximity of King's Lynn to Crowland would tend to indicate the strong probability of a similar and reasonably contemporary model. Consequently, the brick from (013) is likely to date from about 1770 or a little later, maybe into the early 1800s.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
011	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	55	Unfused, large, slight curvature in the shaft which may be indicative of a deficiency such as rickets.
	Cattle	Metacarpal	1	142	Unfused
	Large Mammal Sized	Innominate	1	93	
	Sheep/Goat	Innominate	1	11	Carnivore tooth puncture marks
	Large Mammal Sized	Rib	1	2	
012	Cattle	Skull- Premaxilla	1	38	
	Pig	Femur	1	22	
	Large Mammal Sized	Rib	2	16	Cut marks on 1 fragment
	Large Mammal Sized	Vertebra	4	9	Fragments
	Large Mammal Sized	Long Bone	1	29	Carnivore gnawing on the cortical surface
	Large Mammal Sized	Skull	1	7	
	Cattle	Radius	1	50	Unfused

The assemblage is too small to provide any meaning full information on the utilisation and husbandry practices of the site, save the presence of the species. The size of represented species is relatively large, often associated with post-medieval and modern animals. The Sheep/Goat femur from context (011) shows a curvature to the shaft which may be due to a nutritional deficiency, similar to rickets. Nutritional deficiencies are regularly seen in flocks that have been fed supplementary fodders to increase growth or for over wintering. This may suggest the animal came from an intensively farmed stock.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been numerous previous archaeological investigations at Crowland that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the village and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The collection of artefacts is mostly of late post-medieval to early modern date and is of limited local potential and significance though indicates habitation and use of the site in the 19th-early 20th centuries. Additionally, there are some earlier artefacts, of 17th-18th century date, that point to occupation of the site at this time and these pieces are perhaps of moderate local potential.

The lack of any material earlier than the 16th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

James, E. M. and Rose, E. J., nd *The Norfolk Skintling Survey, Results 1995-2003*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

22	Context records
2	Context record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
6	Daily record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
The Collection
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.167

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CNS05

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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